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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—March 10, 1916.

THE SHORTER WORKDAY.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

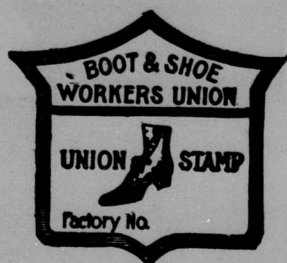
PAST AND PRESENT.

A PROTEST.

RIDER FOR MILITARY BILLS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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The Shorter Workday



The organized labor movement of America is rallying as one man to its demand for an eight-hour working day. Never before has this demand been so insistent and so compelling. Never before has labor had such magnificent opportunity to enforce by its own efforts the application of a working day that gives the citizen who works the time and opportunity to become, in the words of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, "a human being with intellectual desires and cravings."

The Labor Center Association of New York City has just recently given fine assistance to labor to express and get before the American public its righteous demands for the eight-hour day. All groups and organizations and agencies of publicity that recognize the rights of labor are giving voice to the same compelling demand.

The splendid work of Samuel Gompers, voicing the organized labor movement, has placed the eight-hour day on an impregnable rock of justice and righteousness. President Gompers said:

"The individual who works eight hours or less does not each day exhaust his energy. He has time for recuperation and something more. His mind is more alert and active. He is capable of more vigorous and more effective work. He goes to and from work at a time when well-dressed people are on the streets. He really has time and opportunity for making comparisons and forming desires. He has longer time to stay at home, sees other homes better furnished, and consequently wants a better home for himself. He wants books, pictures, friends, entertainment. In short, he becomes a human being with intellectual desires and cravings. This change makes him a more valuable worker. Because his standard of living has changed he demands higher wages. Men and women will not continue indefinitely to work for wages that force them to live below concepts of what constitutes standards of living."

After thorough investigation, the main or Manly report of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, signed by Frank P. Walsh, John B. Lennon, James O'Connell and Austin B. Garretson, declared:

"The physical well-being, mental development and recreational needs of every class of population demand that under normal circumstances the working day should not exceed eight hours."

In a recent telegram to Carl Beck of the Labor Center Association, James O'Connell, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and member of the Committee on Industrial Relations, said:

"There is neither energy, inclination nor opportunity for the man or woman who works ten or twelve hours per day. The worker only becomes a work machine. The darkness under which he creeps to and from his work hides his misery and poverty from the world, and often from himself; daylight and a chance to see stir up discontent necessary to arouse action."

"The demand for an eight-hour day," declared Austin B. Garretson, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, and member of the Committee on Industrial Relations, "is not only ethically, but biologically, and socially, well founded, and, in connection with the movement of trains, is the basic element of the widely heralded motto, 'safety first.'"

Out of the long work day, and out of low wages and unemployment, and the degrading conditions of life that follow long hours of exacting and exhausting work, spring such undisciplined riots of misery as the recent one of Youngstown, Ohio.

In its demand for the eight-hour workday, the organized American labor movement is laying the essential foundation to enduring economic justice and to the best citizenship for the republic.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

By James B. Bullitt.

The issue of the "Labor Clarion" of February 25, 1916, contains an article by Representative C. H. Tavenner, of Illinois, entitled, "The Navy League Unmasked," the insinuation of which is that the Navy League was founded by a group of men who were inspired by sinister motives, and that the league is today inspired, controlled and directed by such men.

This article is a brief resume of a very elaborate contribution from Mr. Tavenner reported in the "Congressional Record" of December 15, 1915. This speech is an excellent example of the method of attack by appeal to the prejudices of such classes in the community as believe that wealthy men of large affairs are necessarily dishonest. In the original contribution he recites the names of a large number of wealthy and influential men, and seeks to create the impression that these men were the founders of the Navy League, and that their motives were necessarily dishonest and sinister.

As a matter of fact, not one of the men named, even in the larger group mentioned in Mr. Tavenner's speech of December 15th, had any part in the organization of the Navy League. Only two of them, namely, ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy and Colonel Robert M. Thompson, ever took any part in the management of the Navy League. The mistake has been made of confusing "founders" with "organizers." "Founders" is a technical term meaning men who subscribed one hundred dollars and so constituted themselves life members, without further necessity of paying annual dues.

The organizers (and founders in the true sense) of the Navy League were graduates of the Naval Academy, who had passed out of the service into civil life, and men who had served with the naval militia during or after the Spanish War. It was organized by men who honestly believed that the best way to keep the horrors of war out of our country was to have a navy strong enough to meet at least upon equal terms the navy of any of the strong military nations of the world that might be tempted to invade this country. It was organized by men who believed in peace at any price at home, and who knew enough about war to dread it, and who, with their successors, have always consistently preached this doctrine.

This is the list of the incorporators and first board of directors of the Navy League:

Incorporators of the Navy League of the United States (incorporated January 2, 1903): J. W. Miller, graduate of United States Naval Academy, and naval militia; Washington Irving, graduate of United States Naval Academy, and naval militia; Jarvis B. Edson, formerly paymaster in navy; Jennings S. Cox, naval militia; Herbert L. Satterlee, naval militia.

Board of Directors—Allen S. Apgar, served in navy during Civil War; Jennings S. Cox, naval militia; Wm. Butler Duncan, Jr., graduate Naval Academy, and naval militia; Jarvis B. Edson, paymaster in navy; Alfred Ely, naval militia; Washington Irving, naval academy and naval militia; J. D. J. Kelly, naval academy and naval editor New York "Herald"; Chas. H. Loring, served in navy; J. W. Miller, naval academy and naval militia; Henry Eckford Rhoades; Geo. B. Satterlee, father of Herbert Satterlee; Robert S. Sloan, naval academy and naval militia; J. Frederick Tams, yachtsman; Aaron Vanderbilt, served in navy; John H. Vanderspeel, naval militia; T. C. Wood, naval academy; Herbert L. Satterlee, naval militia and later Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Tavenner's grudge against the Navy League is due, at least in part, to the fact that the Navy League has declined to take sides on the purely economic question of whether all war material should be furnished by the government or by private plants. This attitude is indicated

in the article in the "Clarion" where he complains that "the Navy League cold-shouldered" a government armory factory proposal. The Navy League has repeatedly declared through its officials that it is immaterial to the Navy League who builds ships or supplies munitions, provided that the best material is supplied at the cheapest prices.

At the beginning of this session of Congress Mr. Tavenner introduced a bill to appropriate one million dollars to build a munitions plant in his Congressional district. If we were to apply to Mr. Tavenner his own rule, we would have to declare him a bad citizen. But the Navy League takes a broader view; we recognize that he may be convinced that it is for the best interest of the country that the government, and not private concerns, should do this work. If he believes this he is quite right in introducing and pressing his bill, but he is wrong in not permitting the same liberty of conscience to his fellow citizens who may not agree with him.

Mr. Tavenner appeals to prejudice and hopes to lessen the influence of the Navy League by insinuating that it is controlled by very rich men, whose interests in the stock of various companies may bring them profit; but when he recites the names of Charles M. Schwab, J. P. Morgan, John Jacob Astor, Anson Phelps Stokes and other good citizens whose very success is the basis of the insinuations against them, why does he not recite all the names of those responsible for the Navy League?

Are the names of such men as Cardinal Gibbons, Lyman Abbott, Jacob Schiff and a host of others, wise and patriotic and influential, omitted because they make the wrong appeal to popular prejudice?

Mr. Tavenner insults the intelligence of the country by his insinuation that a great, patriotic movement, in which thousands of men and women of the highest character are taking an active part, could be controlled by a few men whose contributions amount to little when compared to the sums contributed by the fifty odd thousand citizens, men and women, who believe in and help carry forward the work of the Navy League.

OPENS FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The government has opened a Free Employment Bureau and Labor Exchange in the U. S. Appraiser's Building, San Francisco, for the purpose of bringing the job and the jobless together without cost to employer or workman.

Every postoffice is supplied with blank forms of application for the benefit of farmers and others who seek help, and the man who wants employment. These blanks are transmitted through the mail to the office of the Bureau in San Francisco without postage. This service is free to the employer and employee. Applications can be made with the blank forms, by telephone Sutter 6108, letter or personal call.

Furthermore, it is the object of the Bureau to promote a beneficial distribution of the unemployed in the congested communities throughout the country and bring the landless man to the manless land. It is also a division of information for the benefit of the prospective settler, the farmer in need of help, and the person seeking work.

All applications are honored by registration, and an effort made to supply the demand.

A corps of efficient officers have been detailed by the Commissioner of Immigration at this port, to attend to this work exclusively.

The division is a branch of the Bureau of Immigration under the supervision of the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper.—Burke.

When you find a man a little better than his word, a little more liberal than his promise, a little more than borne out in his statement by his facts, a little larger in deeds than in speech, you recognize a kind of eloquence in that man's utterance not laid down in Blair and Campbell.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

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YOUNGEST AGE PRESENT.**By H. F. Powell, Australian Labor Organizer.**

When beauty, truth and power conjoin,
The age will shine like polished gem;
Not work, but ease, will make the goal
Assured to all the children of men.

A wealth of wool and wheat, and gold and fruit,
And store of merchandise, and wine, and credit,
And everything that heart or mind can wish,
Today is freely given by those who toil;
To him who toils not but to toil in vain,
For too much toil for gain perverts the one
As too much toil for bread perverts the rest,
And both alike are rendered nigh inhuman,
For both are lost to beauty, truth and grace.
This money-loving age is grimly toilsome.
Its mercenary spirit whispers, "Toil!"
To know, and do, and think, and feel and LIVE,
In myriad mystic, mindful, gladsome throbs;
To gain the purest beauty, truth and culture,
Mankind must delegate to brutes all toil.

The beasts of the field are slaves to man;
His are the heat and cold of life;
Nothing here dwells but does his will;
Then, why should nature-conquering man
Be slave, self-doomed, to Toil?
To Toil, that spoils the head and swells the hands,
That rounds the shoulders, vitiates the blood,
Converts the intellectual fire to ashes,
And propagates delusions, base and dark;
To blindfold, blameful, blundering Toil,
To Toil, colossal grovelling brute,
Antiquity's last relic?

When the earth resembled a bower of love
And young was humankind;
When terrestrials wot not of regions above,
So simple was their mind;
When Creation assembled to peal forth its joy,
Unmoved by fearful doubts;
When the demon of greed and the fiat, "Employ
All time with toil, you louts!"
Had not trespassed on man's meditations,
Like destroying vulture,
Rooting out all culture;
Like a leprous spot,
Marking poison, shot
Subtly, swiftly, surely, spreading fatally,
Till universal plague prevail:

Then happy perfection and blissful reflection
Dwelt side by side with beauty;
Then good there was none, likewise bad lacked
direction,
Expression all their duty;
Then duty was love and such love was delightful,
Self-acting and all-seeing,
Then services skillful and pleasures exciteful
Filled every hour of being;
Yet no Toil entered man's calculations.

A man's native beauty and grace absolutely
Depart, like a shadowy dream,
When deified Duty approaches astutely
With, "Toil thou for blessings supreme;
For God and for King, for your bairns and your
homes,
For country, for progress, for Heaven,
For money and glorious name in the tomes
That the future benignly will leaven,"
And from pleas forges hard subjugations.

Let man to himself, then, be true!
Return to his own point of view!
Assert what his nature avows!
No more rest content, like the cows,
Feeding, sleeping, serving parasites!

Arise in the strength of your manhood!
Arise, in the knowledge of brotherhood!
Arise, in the fitness and fullness of time!
Arise, in the might of invincible right!

The wheel of evolution waits your touch.
Dispel those mists that dim the toilworn eyes,
Like cobwebs, soft and thick, in vigils wov'n;
Unite with one accord to claim your due—
"To share in full the wealth obtained by you!"
But touch the wheel together, it will turn to you.

O people, loud resound the note of warning!
The tide is at its flood and will not wait.
O rise, rise now! and close the gulf that's yawning,
Arise, and take the tide, ere it be late!
Remember Rome, who died of over eating.
She forfeited, as you are doing now;
The few too much, the many bare existence,
The path to joy of life for all unknown.
Remember Plato's teaching and the Spartans!
Hear giant intellect of Xenophon!
All times combine to mould and make this age
The noblest, greatest, grandest age of all.

The age of leisure was the age of greatness,
Of contemplation, learning, truth and art;
The less of work we do the more production,—
Not empty theory, but in practice proved.
Great Aristotle's dream is our reality.
Behold, machines, with hot and fiery breath,
With limbs of tireless steel, producing wonders,
As he foretold in ancient, classic Greece!
These miracles of steel should be our saviors,
Not bind us hand and foot to sordid Toil;
Should free the mind of man and stir his genius,
Not shackle him afresh with tenfold power.

Let Toil die out, like monsters prehistoric;
They each have had their day, now ours is here.
The time is ripe, hear ye, all drowsy people
For each of you to come into his own.
The clarion call rings out, alert and cheerful,
"Unite to use the world and all its fruits!"
Then on, oh on! the brain responding,
We rise and move, with many a rousing shout.

GAGGING PROBE OF LIVING COST.**By Lucien Saint.**

Congress is trying not to appropriate about
\$6000 to investigate the cost of living in the Dis-
trict of Columbia because it would be wasteful.

Probably \$6000 is too much to pay for such an
investigation, but the "experts" say that this is
the price, and if it can't be done for less, it ought
to be done for what the experts need.

Congress was told that one girl was paid two
two-cent stamps for three hours' work on an
apron; that the average department store's pay
for women is \$6.50; that the pay in factories and
laundries is lower than this low figure.

Congress was told that it costs between \$8
and \$9 a week to live in lodgings anywhere near
decent, and that the women who live at home
generally have the burden of helping along other
members of the family.

Congress heard a Congressman declare: "We
believe the chief cause of poverty in the District
is not shiftlessness and drunkenness, but under-
pay."

Congress heard a woman tell this story:
"A widow with two children came to Neighbor-
hood House to put her children in the day nur-
sery, as she had to go to work. I looked into
her employment and found that she is pressing
men's clothes all day long for \$4 a week. The
steaming clothes threatened her with pneumonia
last week. Her children do not get enough food
and her rent is in arrears. What is there for her
to do?"

The District of Columbia, where such condi-
tions prevail, is the seat of the national govern-
ment.

What is there to do for the country? Don't
the working people know?—nobody else does.

It is only the fool who does wrong, and says
he did it for the best.—Ruskin.

PENSION LAW AIDS CHILDREN.

Under the Mothers' Pension Law, as adminis-
tered by the State Board of Control, the State
of California spends more than \$1,000,000 a year
in assisting mothers and half-orphans. This
has had the effect of removing 2000 children
from institutions and returning them to their
mothers during the last two years.

These figures are of record in the office of the
State Board of Control. Two years ago there
were more than 5000 little children—half-or-
phans—in institutions throughout the State, be-
cause their widowed mothers could not support
them at home. Now there are a little more than
3000 in the institutions.

Two years ago there were only 3000 half-or-
phans receiving State aid while living at home.
Now there are more than 5000.

The object of the law is to allow the mother to
keep her little family flock together, keep her
children at home and send them to school.

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PAST AND PRESENT.

In a recent issue of the Miners' Magazine President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners indulged in a frank discussion of his organization, its past and its present. What he said is well worth the reading by trade unionists other than miners, because he laid bare blunders of his organization that it will profit other unions to avoid. He said, in part:

"At this time when we hear so much in regard to the lack of progress in organizing our industry and efforts are being made by certain individuals to unjustly place the responsibility, is it not well that we should calmly and intelligently discuss the situation, and honestly endeavor to determine the cause of our difficulties, and when once found, imbued with that spirit of the men who launched the Western Federation of Miners very nearly a quarter of a century ago, grapple with them in whatever form they are found, resolved that they must be eliminated.

"If we have erred in our policy, let us, profiting by past experience, make the necessary changes. If we have made mistakes, let us rectify them. If we have grievances, let us come together like men, and although our opinions may differ, let us approach our problems with a spirit of fairness, realizing that concerted thought is as essential to success as is concerted action.

"The principal complaint heard today throughout our jurisdiction is our failure to make progress in organizing our industry, and those who complain the loudest appear to make no effort to determine the cause, but devote their entire time endeavoring to place the responsibility on a few men who have been selected to represent them in an official capacity. It shall be our purpose in this article to review some of the history of our movement and endeavor to point out why we have failed to make the same progress as have the United Mine Workers and other international organizations, and at the very beginning, I want to say that it is not because we haven't made the effort; it is not because we haven't stubbornly contested for our rights, for when the history of labor's conflicts is written, the Western Federation of Miners will be recorded as having engaged in some of the most determined battles in defense of its members ever waged on the industrial battlefield. Then, why have we not met with greater success in organizing the mineral miners? Have we made mistakes? I say without hesitation that we have. Has our policy been defective? And I again answer, yes.

"I have said that we have made mistakes in our policies of the past, and in my opinion the first and most serious was our failure to attach our federation to the American labor movement. As evidence of this, we have our affiliation two years later. If it was a mistake to remain out of the labor movement for the first three years of our existence, then it was a far more serious mistake to sever our connections after two years of affiliation, and as proof that it was a mistake was the referendum vote of our membership to re-affiliate thirteen years later.

"John McBride was a miner. He believed that the metal miners were making a mistake in their policy of standing aloof from the other organized wage workers. He told us that the coal miners were being benefited through their affiliation with the trades union movement. The coal miners have continued that affiliation, and fourteen years after John McBride, the miner, gave us the above advice, fifteen hundred delegates in convention, representing the United Mine Workers of America, said to the Western Federation of Miners, "As a preliminary for a closer affiliation with us, come into the labor movement." If affiliation with the American Federation of Labor has proved beneficial to the coal miners, can it be successfully argued that the

metal miners would not have been equally benefited?

"In 1897 the Western Federation of Miners sent out the call for a convention that launched the Western Labor Union, a movement dual in the fullest sense to the national labor movement of that time. And again in 1905 we were instrumental in bringing into existence the so-called Industrial Workers of the World. Can anyone hold that this had a tendency to establish that friendly relationship with members of other trades unions and insure their sympathy and co-operation, which, in the opinion of John McBride, would place the metal miners in a more advantageous position? Those of us who have been in touch with the movement now realize that the results were absolutely the reverse. Friction arose, other crafts, while rallying to our support, when we were engaged in conflict with the employers, because of the principles involved, condemned our policy and withheld that influence and power in organizing our industry which McBride had told us springs from co-operative effort and was beneficial to the coal miners. We might continue through the many years during which our federation assumed this untenable position, but it would appear that the above should be sufficient to convince any man, sincere in his desire to locate the defects in our policy, that in this respect it has proven radically wrong.

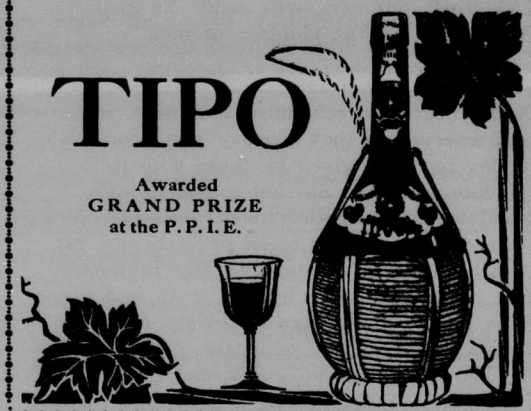
"I have pointed out some of the defects in our laws and policy, yet there are others of equal, if not greater, importance, among them being our political declarations. In discussing this question, I wish to be understood as not opposing the political action of the working class, but to the contrary, I stand today, as I have in the past many years, positive in my convictions that the workers must realize and exercise both their economic and political power, yet when on the 4th day of June, 1902, a majority of delegates in convention committed our economic organization to certain political principles, it assumed a burden such as no other industrial organization has ever undertaken to carry—a burden which in time threatened its very existence, not because the principles were wrong, but because the great majority of the workers in our industry had not as yet accepted the doctrines of labor unionists, much less the doctrines proclaimed. Forty-two delegates in that convention refused their indorsement to this policy adopted, thereby creating a division in the delegate body which was only a forerunner of the dissension which developed among the general membership, members who were formerly active declaring that no organization had a right to dictate their politics, and antagonism on the outside became pronounced. Needless for us to declare, "there is nothing in the obligation you take when becoming a member binding you to certain political principles," for our declarations had gone out to the world. No, not a crime, but so considered by large numbers of workers in our industry whose co-operation we must have to perfect our economic organization, and the unpardonable sin in the eyes of the employers.

"Has this been conducive to the welfare of our federation? Has it assisted in organizing our industry? Has it even been helpful to the political movement? And I answer emphatically, No! Representing a vast number of men in our industry, a small minority adhering to this policy have battled on and on undaunted, ever met by the declaration of the employers, that while they were not opposed to organized labor, they would never recognize or treat with the Western Federation of Miners because of the principles it advocated.

"When we stop to consider the difficulties encountered by other organizations working along strictly trade-union lines, then remember the extra burdens which our mistaken policies have caused us to assume, and the further fact that

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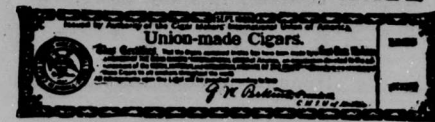
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every device known to devilish ingenuity has been brought into play to destroy our organization, I submit that it is not so much a question of progress, but that we may well ask ourselves the question, how has it been possible for us to even maintain a semblance of an organization?

"It would be idle to point out our mistakes and offer no remedy, and I shall briefly refer to certain changes which I believe would be beneficial to our movement.

"First, being the only metalliferous miners' organization in the United States and Canada, we should change the name of our international. The primary object of the federation was to organize the miners of the West, but having extended our jurisdiction to all states and provinces where metal mining is carried on, and having become an international of the American Federation of Labor, we must recognize that our name is a misnomer and should be so changed as to conform to our jurisdiction.

"Second, being firmly convinced that our political declarations have been detrimental to the welfare of our organization, I would state specifically in our constitution that as an organization, we shall not be committed to or favor any particular religious creed, neither shall affiliation with our union interfere with the religious or political freedom of individual members. By making this a part of our law, we will silence those who are ever taking advantage of unwise declarations made in the past.

"Third, while firmly believing that the working class should educate themselves along the lines of political economy, yet realizing that the injection of party politics in the business meetings of our locals has proven disastrous, the membership having aligned themselves in factions, and the time that should have been devoted to the business of their locals has been spent in bitter denunciation of each other because of the difference in their political views, and it has not been unusual in many of the unions for members to declare that they would not attend meetings because it was controlled by members who advocated certain political views. This can and must be remedied if we expect to have harmony and progress.

"As the preamble to the constitution should set forth its aims and objects, and as the preamble to the constitution of our international, which is an industrial organization, is in fact the declarations and principles of a political party; it should be re-written, and confined to the objects and principles as set forth in the constitution."

THE INFANT PHILOSOPHER.

"Mother," began little Miss Sixandarff, "why didn't you speak to Mrs. Jones when she passed?"

"We don't speak to the Jones family, my dear."

"Did you fall out of bein' friends?"

"Well, yes; but don't talk about it."

"I often fall out of friends with Kitty Jones, but we always fall in again when she gets a nickel, or if I get one. Havin' nickels makes friends, don't they, mother?"

"Yes—yes."

"Then mothers ought always to be friends 'cause they've always got nickels."

"Run along and play."

"When mothers fall out of bein' friends, don't they ever fall in again?"

"Sometimes."

"Oh, I see, but it takes longer like."

After a long pause, in which the child seemed to be looking across the centuries rather than across the street, she added: "That must be why mothers don't laugh as much as little girls—they don't forget as quick."

Do the truth you know, and you shall learn the truth you need to know.—George Macdonald.

A PROTEST.

By D. M. Dawson.

From time to time you take up the cudgel, through the editorial columns of our paper, "The Clarion," on behalf of the liquor traffic, and lambast in terms far from "parliamentary" those who dare take their stand against a traffic they believe is the cause of more misery than almost any other system in our midst today—the saloon.

Your writings would lead one to believe that labor, without exception, was against prohibition; whereas, there are in this city, and every city, hundreds of ardent union men—business agents and other office holders being among the number—who are working hard to stamp out the saloon.

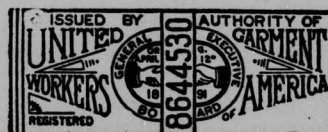
Your attitude on child labor is certainly worthy of the highest commendation; but it is hard to reconcile when placed along side your stand on the liquor question—for the saloon is one of the greatest brewers of causes necessitating child labor that exists. We see instances on every hand. A case comes vividly to my mind as I write—it came so near home to me. The father (a man whose Socialistic views were known wherever he went), a good man in almost every way, but the saloon stole his business, his pocketbook, his health; and the little boys, who ought to have been at school and romping in the open air, had of necessity to go in the factory that they might keep their little bodies and souls together and feed the mouths of the younger ones. Child labor! Yes, abolish it! But let's also, as far as possible, abolish the causes that make it necessary; and the saloon is one of the greatest. This system is crushing out the lives of thousands of children in our city, depriving them of the very necessities of life, taking the money that should have been used to buy stockings and shoes for their little feet, clothes for their backs and food to provide

nourishment for body and brain, that they might go out into the battle of life at least not handicapped with physical and mental defects through poverty.

It is a matter of regret, however, that the coming of prohibition is going to work a temporary hardship on some of our fellow trades unionists until such time as the changed conditions can adjust themselves. It might appear to us great as we look at the statistics of those employed in the liquor industries of our State; but, oh how small when compared with the awful toll exacted year after year by the overindulgence in liquor. And this toll, unlike that brought about by prohibition, is not temporal. The abolishing of the slave trade also caused a hardship on some for a time, and all reforms do; but when we remember that the tremendous stream of money that passes over the bar goes into channels that divert back to labor a smaller percentage than most of the other large industries, then surely from an economical standpoint the fair-minded Labor man should be behind the anti-saloon movement.

In fairness to the union labor men of this city it ought not to be that the space in the editorial columns of our paper should be given over to champion the cause of an industry that leaves in its train misery for little children, broken-hearted mothers and wives, and wrecked homes and lives.

Progress depends upon what we are, rather than upon what we encounter. One man is stopped by a sapling lying across the road; another, passing that way, picks up the hindrance, and converts it into a help in crossing the brook just ahead. We are too apt to think that our progress in a given case will depend solely upon the obstacles we may run against. It is more likely to depend upon what runs against the obstacles.—Henry Clay Trumbull.



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1916.

The wise and active conquer difficulties
By daring to attempt them: sloth and folly
Shiver and shrink at sight of toil and hazard
And make the impossibility they fear.

—Rowe.

Merchants who advertise in other papers but fail to do so in yours indicate by this fact that they care little for your patronage, and you should reciprocate by ignoring their stores. This is not mere phrasing. It is sound reasoning. It is advice well worth following. The "Labor Clarion" is your paper, owned by you and conducted under your direction. Patronize its advertisers, and shun those who do not think enough of your patronage to ask for it through the medium of an advertisement.

There seems to have arisen a wrong conception of the matter presented to the Labor Council by Delegate Gallagher relating to the Pacific Coast Defense League. The proposition did not involve indorsement of preparedness, nor did it seek approval of the Pacific Coast Defense League or ratification of its program. The sole question set forth had to do with whether organized labor desired to have the constitutions of the various states so amended as to prevent the use of the National Guard in industrial disputes. If labor is satisfied with the present condition of affairs in this regard, then, of course, there is nothing to be considered. That point, however, is yet to be determined.

Because a man is generally right in the course he pursues furnishes no reason for attributing to him infallibility and following him blindly. The best of men sometimes make mistakes in their reasoning, in their deductions, in their conclusions and in their actions. It is because of this fact that it is essential that every trade unionist study facts, listen to arguments and reach some conclusion of his own in relation to every question bearing upon his welfare. Only by such a course can he be satisfied that the best policies are being adopted and that the surest road to success is being taken. Progress can not be made by being guided by prejudices or impulses. Sound, unbiased reasoning is the very best horse to ride in the race for justice. Demagogues and hypocrites always take the easiest way of eliciting the applause of the crowd without regard for the merit of their assertions, so that there are three causes for reasoning out our own problems, viz: to avoid the errors of the honest, to thwart the designs of the self-seeker, and to insure justice for all. There is no place of honor in the labor movement for the slug-gard any more than there is for the hypocrite. Activity and honesty are prime requisites of success in this great economic movement.

:: Rider for Military Bills ::

A very large number of bills looking to increases in appropriations for military purposes has been introduced at this session of Congress, and it is probable others will be introduced before adjournment, which this year will likely take place in the late summer months rather than in the spring.

The preparedness policy of the national administration, supported as it is by both Democrats and Republicans, makes it certain that a long step in this direction is to be taken, and in anticipation of such action the forces that favor peace are preparing to have matters so shaped that no action will be taken that shall have the effect of barring our government from freely entering into international understandings having as their object the doing away with armed conflict as a means of settling disputes between nations.

To insure this result it is proposed to attach a rider to all bills providing for military appropriations. One of the bills already before the Senate, a bill which has been read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, was introduced by Senator Shaffroth, December 17, 1915. The bill is known as Senate bill 2710, and is designed to encourage the establishment of "a peace-keeping tribunal, and, pending such establishment, to insure the military preparedness of the United States of America." This bill, drafted, we are informed, by Oscar T. Crosby, contains one section—section 3—that expresses a pertinent, rational, and hopeful suggestion. Eliminating such matters as seem irrelevant, the suggestion is that all military bills carrying appropriations shall be qualified substantially as follows: "that if at any time before the total sum hereby appropriated shall have been expended or contracted to be expended, there shall have been established, with the co-operation of the United States of America, an international tribunal, or a number of such tribunals, capable of functioning as a substitute for war, that then any unexpended balance of this appropriation shall be returned to the treasury and the program of defense herein proposed shall be suspended."

With such a provision attached to all bills carrying appropriations for army or navy or coast defense construction it is contended the United States would be in a position, not only to take part in the formation of peace tribunals, but could actually take the lead in bringing about their establishment without the least embarrassment.

The strongest argument heard against the adoption of such a program on the part of the friends of peace up to the present time is that the sense of safety produced in the minds of pacifists through the adoption of the scheme might have a tendency to cause them to relax in their opposition to preparedness and thus encourage a most extravagant and practically endless expenditure for military purposes. In view of the present state of mind of the members of both houses of Congress, however, it would seem to be the part of wisdom for those opposed to large military establishments to insure, through this means, the possibility of the United States government taking part in every effort put forth to bring about a reduction in armaments by the civilized nations of the world.

It does seem that the possibilities for good in the plan are more than sufficient to outweigh the hurtful influences that may be involved in it. At any rate it is worthy of the serious study and consideration of all lovers of an orderly and peaceful world.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Anti-Saloon League is opposing the confirmation of Louis D. Brandies for associate justice of the Supreme Court because he has not announced himself as a prohibitionist. He argued against prohibition in a case twenty-five years ago.

Charles Reed, a Cincinnati journeyman union barber, died last week, and in a will filed for probate disposed of \$500,000 estate. Reed is said to have saved the money from his wages and tips and made wise investments. He shaved Presidents Taft and McKinley whenever they were in that city.

Senator Kenyon took advantage of some mention of the pending child labor bill in the Senate to read into the record the letters and other facts brought out at the Mulhall lobby expose in regard to James A. Emery, who has been appearing for the National Manufacturers' Association opposing the Kenyon-Keating child labor bill. The correspondence which Kenyon read disclosed the fact that Emery had apparently delegated to Mulhall the task of influencing the labor committee of the House in one of the new congresses so that it might be relied upon to oppose child labor legislation and other dangerous measures.

Little five-year-old Jimmy Renna of Fresno, who couldn't speak a word of English, but could speak a good deal of Italian, wandered away from home recently, climbed aboard a passenger train and got as far as Goshen Junction before it was discovered that he didn't belong to a couple in the adjoining seat. Conductor Owen of train No. 132—for Exeter—found him on the platform after the train had left the junction and sent him inside the car, where he soon fell asleep. He was turned over to Operator Lary at Exeter, who took him home to supper and then toured the Italian settlement with him until he found someone who recognized the boy. Jimmy's brother came after him the next morning and took him back to Fresno.

Steamboat Springs, Nevada, has figured prominently in discussions of the origin of ore deposits. The waters of these springs contain the precious metals in minute quantities, and the sinter deposited by them contains several minerals that are common constituents of ores, as well as small quantities of many of the rarer metallic constituents of ore deposits, including gold and silver. Such springs, therefore, suggest that many and perhaps most ore-bearing veins have been formed by hot waters rising from great depths, which have brought their metal contents up in solution and deposited them in open spaces or fissures in the rocks through which the waters passed, the deposition of some ores being influenced by chemical reaction with the surrounding rock. Many ore deposits are undoubtedly formed in other ways, for some are unquestionably of sedimentary origin and the metal content of some others has been carried down, redeposited, and concentrated by rain water that descended into the earth's crust, but the "hydrothermal" origin—that is, their deposition from ascending hot water—of many of the more valuable ore deposits is indicated by the close relation observed at many places between mineral veins and eruptive rocks. Thermal waters are believed to be, in part at least, given off by slowly cooling and solidifying masses of igneous rock (magma) deep within the earth.—U. S. Geological Survey.

WIT AT RANDOM

A farmer in a small town walked into the offices of one of our fire insurance companies and intimated that he wanted to insure his barn and a couple of stacks.

"What facilities have you for extinguishing a fire in your village?" inquired the superintendent of the office.

The man scratched his head and pondered over the matter for a little while. Eventually he answered: "Well, it sometimes rains."—"Tit-Bits."

A hungry customer seated himself at a table in a quick lunch restaurant and ordered a chicken pie. When it arrived he raised the lid, and sat gazing at the contents for a while, says "Everybody's." Finally he called the waiter.

"Look here, Sam," he said, "what did I order?"

"Chicken pie, sah."

"And what have you brought me?"

"Chicken pie, sah."

"Chicken pie, you black rascal!" the customer replied. "Chicken pie? Why, there's not a piece of chicken in it, and never was."

"Dat's right, boss; dey ain't no chicken in it."

"Then why do they call it chicken pie? I never heard of such a thing."

"Dat's all right, boss. Dey don't have to be no chicken in a chicken pie. Dey ain't no dog in a dog biscuit, is dey?"

Austrian Officer—Donnerwetter! I'm sick of the war. I wish I was in heaven.

German Officer—Ja wohl! For my part I wish I was in a beer garden.

Austrian Officer—Ach, ja, you always try to pick out the best for yourself!—Passing Show.

"Mutton broth in a hurry," says the customer. "Baa-baa in the rain! Make him run!" shouts the waiter.

"Beefsteak and onions," says the customer. "John Bull! Make him a ginny!" shouts the waiter.

"Where's my baked potatoes?" asks a customer. "Mrs. Murphy in a sealskin coat!" shouts the waiter.

"Hash," says the customer. "Gentleman wants to take a chance!" shouts the waiter.

"I'll have hash, too," says the next customer. "Another sport!" shouts the waiter.

"Glass of milk," says a customer. "Let it rain!" shouts the waiter.

"Frankfurters and sauerkraut, good and hot," says a customer. "Fido, Shep, and a bale of hay!" shouts the waiter, "and let 'em sizzle!"

A Chicago publisher registered at the Hotel Cecil in London recently, and was assigned to a room on next to the top floor. The following morning he rang for a bell-boy. When there was no response to the second call he lifted the telephone receiver and waited in vain for "Are you there?" Failing to establish any communication with the office, he dressed and started for the office to register indignation. The elevator wasn't running. He began to walk down. On the fourth landing he met a housemaid and asked in strong Chicago language what was the matter with the hotel.

"Well, sir, you see, sir," came the answer, "the Zeppelins were reported, and we were all ordered to the cellar for safety."

"———" After which the guest said: "Well, I'm on the next to the top floor and I wasn't warned."

"No, sir," was the bland reply, "but you see, sir, you don't come under the Employers' Liability Act, sir."—Everybody's.

MISCELLANEOUS

FLAG DAY.

[The following verses, written by a good friend of all children, and not heretofore published, are quoted by the Children's Bureau in connection with their baby week material.]

By Mary Mills West.

A new banner waves in our city today,
A banner just newly unfurled.
But the message it brings
On its blue and white wings,
Is as old as the dawn of the world.

Joyful the tidings this banner proclaims:

"A baby lives here" is its song.

To his presence give heed;

Take account of his need;

Make right for him all that is wrong.

From the dawn of the world to the dawn of today
Man's hope in a baby has lain.

For the smile on his face

Is the goal of the race,—

Through darkness and infinite pain.

We hail thee,—the babes of our city, today,

And pledge thee our faith to the end!

Wherever they need

With thought and with deed,

Thy uttermost kingdom defend!

JOHNSON'S TRIBUTE TO ESHELMAN.

Governor Hiram W. Johnson, in his eulogy at the funeral of Lieutenant-Governor John Eshelman, said:

"I cannot speak to you, or of him, in conventional fashion. I can only think and speak of Jack Eshelman in terms of affection. He was my comrade and my friend. With him I have traveled the long and the hard road. By him I have stood as he made the good fight. He was the dearest and the biggest and the bravest of all. In the path he blazed there was no insuperable obstacle.

"Even the pitiless sapping of his vitality by a mortal malady could not daunt him. His years were few, but his life of the abundant fullness of the allotted span. Each minute with him was sixty seconds of service. I cannot speak as I would of his career and I use the words of another.

"This is the career of a politician who never did politics, of an office-seeker who sought no reward but opportunity for service; of an office-holder who knew no rule but duty; of railroad machine destroyer who was so scrupulously just to the railroads that they never appealed from one of his decisions, and joined their confidence to the public's; of a democratic American, who rose from laborer on the section to presiding over the destinies of the railroads; of a philosopher who made his theories facts; of a scholar and thinker who never lost touch with the people; of a reformer who knew no cant and retained the respect even of those whose wrongs he undid; of a big-souled man whom a whole State loved; of a father, husband and friend without a flaw, and of a martyr who had conscientiously made the choice of Achilles—"a short life and a glorious one"—but to whose memory the people owe more than they can ever repay."

"We shall not see his like again.

"His name is indelibly written in the hearts of the people of the State of California. His deeds are inseparable from our freedom. With increasing years and future generations, his name will ever grow brighter, and history will write him as we who love him knew him and saw him—the colossal figure of his day.

"Goodby, Jack. Your life has not been in vain."

REPEAL NOT WANTED.

Everett, Wash., March 5, 1916.
Editor "Labor Clarion," San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir and Brother: My attention has just been called to an editorial in your worthy paper in which regret is expressed that our State Federation of Labor should have gone on record in favor of repeal of the Seamen's Law and expressing the hope that the mention in the "Congressional Record" was a typographical error.

Our secretary-treasurer informs me that he has mailed to you our convention proceedings, containing a resolution upon this subject. In fact two resolutions were passed, one introduced by our executive board and one by our delegate from Seattle. The first may be found on page 150 of the proceedings and the other on page 155. I cannot imagine how such a statement could creep into the "Congressional Record." These two resolutions were the only references made by our convention to the subject and you will note that both were favorably reported from committee and unanimously passed by the convention.

The former resolution, you will note, contains this clause, that we urge upon our representatives in Congress that no amendment should be considered by this session of Congress that is not favorably recommended by those responsible for the bill's passage. We included that proviso in the resolution, thinking that Brother Furseth or Senator La Follette, authors of the bill, might wish certain amendments and we wanted to be understood as standing with the friends of your legislation and not with its enemies.

Organized labor of Washington stands solidly behind this legislation and would never think of knocking it by tongue or pen.

I know you will give this explanation some publicity as we do not want our brothers in California and other maritime states to be under the impression we oppose in a single particular this most worthy law.

Your friend and brother,
E. P. MARSH,
President Washington State Federation
of Labor.

ASK BETTER PAY.

The fourth of a series of meetings of the substitute railway postal clerks of this vicinity was held the evening of March 1st, at the Federal building in San Francisco. A temporary organization had been perfected at prior meetings and Anthony S. Johnson, 3010 Harrison street, San Francisco, is chairman. Records were produced showing that approximately 100 substitute clerks are on the call list in this division, and that they have been able to obtain only a few days work now and then while awaiting appointment as regular railway postal clerks for the past two years or so. Their civil service examination records are good, and their records in intricate railway mail service examinations are still better. Average wage per month during the past year ranged from \$14.97 in May to \$35.25 in August. Past efforts to incorporate provision in the Congressional postal appropriation bill granting the substitutes a definite minimum wage have invariably failed, notwithstanding approval on a few occasions of this allowance in the reports of postal department heads. Congressman John I. Nolan has interested himself in behalf of these illy-provided-for employees of Uncle Sam, and a plan of campaign is forming to achieve some beneficial results. Representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, were in attendance at the meeting of the substitutes and pledged the support of their local organization, and also pointed out the logical need of concerted action, suggesting joining the brotherhood as a part of the labor movement to obtain and maintain better conditions for all workers in the postal service.

AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT.

For several years past a number of labor organizations have availed themselves of the opportunity of securing the services of William B. Birdsell to audit their accounts and install modern, simple, time-saving systems of bookkeeping. He audited the accounts of the Los Angeles strike fund, as well as auditing the books and installing his system of accounting for the San Francisco Labor Council, San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, Beer Drivers' Union, Stablemen, Bakers, Boilermakers, Bay and River Steamboatmen, Marine Gasoline Engineers, Carpenters' Hall Association, Barbers, Pacific Coast Waiters, Garment Workers and several others.

Mr. Birdsell was expert accountant for the finance committee of the Board of Supervisors during 1910 and 1911, for the Grand Jury in 1912, and has recently been re-engaged as expert for the finance committee of the present Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Birdsell has been engaged by the Labor Council Hall Association to regularly audit its accounts and has installed his system of bookkeeping which the secretary says is by far the best system he has ever used. The Birdsell system so simplifies the accounting that the most inexperienced auditing committee can readily check up the accounts. In fact, the system is really self-auditing, merely requiring a few minutes' work to balance and prove all accounts.

So pleased are all of the officers of the organizations which have installed the system that they could not be induced to give it up under any circumstances whatever. All acclaim it a boon to bookkeepers.

Mr. Birdsell audits accounts, installs the new system and assists the bookkeeper of the union until he thoroughly understands the plan and is as able to handle it as an accountant of years of experience. The system can be easily understood and is more easily handled than the cumbersome systems in vogue in the offices of most unions at the present time. It is designed especially to fit the needs of labor organizations.

Mr. Birdsell has now some open time, and organizations in need of such services will do well to consult him concerning auditing and accounting. Mr. Birdsell is a man of high standing in his profession, as is amply testified to by his re-engagement by the Board of Supervisors, and has had more experience in doing work for labor organizations than most public accountants.

If your union desires to save hours of time for your officers and make auditing the accounts simple, quick and accurate it behooves you to secure the services of this expert accountant while they are available.

Mr. Birdsell's offices are in room 304, Labor Temple, corner of Sixteenth and Capp streets. Telephone Market 5722.

He does accounting in all its branches for corporations, firms or individuals and pays special attention to unions.

The adoption of the Birdsell system means that your secretary will be better satisfied and your auditing committee will go at its work with confidence and good cheer, all of which is well worth while striving for on the part of any union. Satisfied officers are generally good officers.

Only he who knows what it means to hew a home out of the forest; of what is involved in the task of replacing mighty trees with corn; only he who has watched the log house rising in the clearing, and has witnessed the devotedness that gathers around the old log schoolhouse, . . . can understand how sobriety, decency, age, devoutness, beauty and power belong to the story of those who began the mighty task of changing the wild west into the heart of a teeming continent.—Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

LABEL SECTION BALL.

The grand ball given by the Label Section of the Labor Council last Saturday evening in the auditorium of the Labor Temple was a pronounced success in every respect. The attendance was large and a happy time was had by all.

The drawing of the prizes created great amusement owing to the peculiar manner in which the numbers came out, articles for women being won by men and vice versa.

From a financial standpoint the affair exceeded expectations, and the Label Section accumulated fund that will be of great advantage in promoting the demand for the union label.

I am weary of seeing this subject of education always treated as if "education" only meant teaching children to write or to cipher or to repeat catechism. Real education, the education which alone should be compulsory—means nothing of the kind. It means teaching children to be clean, active, honest and useful.—Ruskin.

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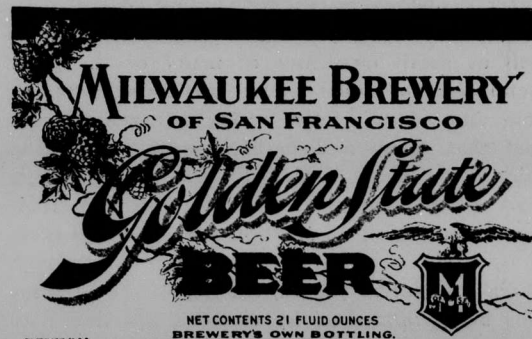
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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CROSSER BILL SHOULD PASS.

How many Congressmen want to solve the unemployed problem? All of them will say that they want to, but only those who mean what they say will try to help put through a bill that will actually accomplish that result.

Such a bill has been introduced by Congressman Robert Crosser of Ohio. It is not a revolutionary measure. It takes nothing from anyone what he has. It inflicts no new tax upon the people. It only provides for a practical application of the plan proposed in the recent report of the Department of Labor.

In his report to Congress, the Secretary of Labor proposed opening the remaining public lands to the unemployed, under supervision of a board to be formed by the Department of Labor, of Agriculture and of the Interior. Settlers were to be helped through a loan fund. They were to be secure in possession of the land as long as they occupied and used it. Improvements were to be exempt from taxation. But the secretary made clear that there must be no inflation of land values.

The Crosser bill provides all that the Secretary of Labor recommended. It prevents inflation of land values on the only way that can be done. The government is to retain title to all lands and take the annual rental value for its own use. That will let it be profitable to hold land for use, but not for speculation.

Under the Crosser bill opportunities for all of the unemployed will be open in occupations, such as agriculture, stock raising, lumbering and similar industries. Other industries will naturally develop. Since much of the land must first be irrigated, or otherwise prepared before it can be opened to use, the Board of Colonization, which is to supervise the matter, will have to employ men at the very beginning who will later settle on the prepared lands.

It may be said that all the unemployed are not fit for such work. Perhaps not, but many of them are, and these will reduce the number of men looking for jobs. Besides many men at work in other occupations will want to take advantage of these opportunities. Their going will leave vacancies for those unemployed men who do not want to go on the public lands. And every worker will have a sense of security hitherto unknown, in the knowledge that a steady job on the land awaits him, whensoever he may want to take it.

The Bartenders' Union of San Francisco is making elaborate arrangements for its annual picnic and family outing to be held at Shellmound Park, Sunday, April 2nd. A total of \$100 was paid in benefits to members who are ill during the past week. Five candidates were initiated and five applications for membership were received.

With only one dissenting vote, Carpenters' Union No. 483 has gone on record in favor of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America reaffiliating with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. During the week the union paid \$25 in accident benefits, initiated two candidates and admitted three members on clearance cards.

The strike of the cod fishermen was called off Monday, when the employers signed the new wage scale and working agreement of the union and the men returned to work fitting out the vessels preparatory to leaving for Alaska. The union practically secured all its original demands.

Frank Witherel, a popular member of Musicians' Union No. 6, is making a spirited campaign for the secretaryship of San Francisco Lodge No. 26, Loyal Order of Moose. He has the active support of many trade unionists. The Musicians' Union members are urging all union men who are members of the order to vote for Witherel. The election will be held at Moose headquarters.

THE CAREFUL CONSUMPTIVE.

Practically 90 per cent of tuberculosis is spread from one person to another by discharges from the lungs and throat through the mouth. A small amount of disease may be caused by infection from tuberculous sores or from milk of infected cattle, but the overwhelming percentage of infection is carried from one person to another chiefly by the spit or spray discharged from the mouth and nose.

The importance, then, of destroying utterly all such spit is evident to anyone, especially when it is recalled that a single discharge of sputum from an advanced case of tuberculosis may carry billions of germs. That such spit can easily be destroyed in ways that will prevent infection, is also evident.

The germs of tuberculosis are easily killed in heat. The most effective method, therefore, of handling the sputum is to have the patient use a receptacle that can be burned. Paper sputum cups for this purpose can be purchased at almost any drug store. Paper napkins which can be put in a paper bag and burned at regular intervals are also good. Pieces of cheesecloth or similar cheap material which can be burned are preferable to handkerchiefs.

Any consumptive who carefully follows these precautions will do much to keep his disease from spreading to other members of his family and to his associates. But besides these, in order to be safe and to insure against infection of others, the following rules should be observed:

Always sleep alone in a room with plenty of light and air.

Cover the mouth with a cloth or paper when coughing or sneezing however slightly.

Do not allow small children to play about the room. They are very much more susceptible to infection than adults.

Be more than ordinarily clean in every way—eating, drinking, bathing, etc., using separate utensils in eating, especially, and boiling them after meals.

A consumptive who does these things faithfully and conscientiously is not a dangerous person to live with. In fact, he may be much safer than the careless fellow who thinks he is well and does as he pleases without regard for others.

MEANS MORE THAN GUNS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Tribune" quotes President Gompers as opposing any plan to "federalize" the State militia unless there is included a provision against its further use in the suppression of strikes. Another declaration by the American Federation of Labor executive is that "the burden of costs for increasing armament must be distributed equally among all classes, instead of bearing most heavily on the wage earners and consumers, as heretofore."

"The fact that we have chosen to call our system of government in the United States a republic," Mr. Gompers said, "does not insure us either protection or peace. Preparedness is an economic as well as a civic and military problem. The principles of human welfare cannot be ignored in plans for national defense any more than they can be ignored in industry or commerce. The safeguarding of human rights and freedom are of fundamental importance, and are correlated with national defense. They must not be sacrificed to any false concept of national defense."

"To what end will a nation be saved if the citizens are denied that which gives life value and purpose? The preparedness favored by labor must be genuine. There must be no sham, no pretense, no halfway measures. There must be industrial, commercial, political, social, moral as well as military defense. Citizen soldiery must be established and extended. It must be democratically organized, officered and controlled. We must put an end to the present

wasteful and unfair administration of our military affairs.

"To say that we will leave the administration of such powers in the hands of the privileged few is to surrender it in advance. It can only be in the hands of the democracy of America. Wherever the spirit of democracy is absent, there the accompanying evil of militarism fastens its deadly clutches upon freedom and civic opportunity, just as, conversely, where the spirit of democracy obtains it is to the abolition of military castes and the vicious dangers of militarism."

"Preparedness, democratic preparedness, must be against enemies at home as well as enemies without our borders. It must take in many factors. Labor and the poor ought not to bear the bulk of the burden—the cost of war at home and the sacrifice of war at the front."

FAMOUS ECONOMIST TO LECTURE.

One of the most distinguished of American economists, F. W. Taussig, Henry Lee, Professor of Economics in Harvard University, editor of the "Quarterly Journal of Economics," and formerly president of the American Economic Association, has accepted the invitation of the University of California to lecture at Berkeley on "The Theory of Distribution in its Relation to Social Problems" during the last half of the next summer session—the summer session for 1916 being set for from June 26th to August 5th.

Professor Taussig's lectures at Berkeley on economic and social problems of the day will deal with some of the questions treated in his recent book on "Inventors and Money-makers," a volume on relations between economics and psychology in which he discussed the question of the part that payment and the prospect of material reward play in stimulating creative activity.

In tariff problems Professor Taussig is regarded as one of the most distinguished of contemporary authorities. In his "Tariff History of the United States," which has been growing and expanding through half a dozen editions, and in his volume on "Some Aspects of the Tariff Question," published within the year, he has set forth the results of a quarter of a century of investigation into the actual conditions prevailing in various fields of manufacture.

Professor Taussig was a member of a commission whose work resulted in important improvements of the Massachusetts tax system. Among some of his books are "Wages and Capital," "Principles of Economics" and "The Silver Situation in the United States."

DEMAND THE LABEL.

The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council is persistently proclaiming the benefits to be derived by the working classes when the union label is universally asked for. Messrs. Seyer, Guth and Moore have visited many unions bringing the matter prominently before the members. It is hoped by this campaign to show manufacturers and merchants that there is a big field open for them. They also are recommending that all union workers patronize Eagleson & Co., of 1118 Market street. This firm has shown a disposition to co-operate with the Section. They have been manufacturing for many years a splendid display of the finest union-made shirts one would wish to see. They have also increased their stock of those articles of dress which they do not manufacture, so that a man can buy anything he wants with the label on. They are making also some of the finest three-piece breakfast sets for ladies' wear, which will be appreciated by the wives, sisters and mothers of our members. We are glad to give publicity to this firm, for the very good reason that they are boosting the label.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting, Held March 3, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8.15 p. m., by President Murphy.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Marine Gasoline Engineers, W. E. Tyler, Chas. Johnson. Typographical, R. L. Smaill, vice J. V. Tonkin. Elevator Conductors, Chris Brandhorst, E. E. Anderson. Auto Bus Operators, Rudolph Schwab. Bakery Wagon Drivers, J. Creeland. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the American Federation of Labor, relative to the actions of the Executive Council on resolutions Nos. 42 and 92, introduced by Delegate Gallagher. From United States Senators and Congressmen of California, relative to the Burnett Immigration Bill, legislation for the exclusion of Asiatics, the right of appeal of civil service employees, and to secure increases in pay for janitors and all underpaid government employees.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Waitresses' Union, inclosing copy of revised by-laws. From Elevator Conductors' Union, relative to the conditions of operators at the San Francisco Hospital.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Iron Trades Council, copy of resolutions relative to a municipal repair shop. From Congressman Linthicum, relative to H. R. Bill No. 137, dealing with the inspection of creameries, etc. From Delegate Johnson, resolutions relative to ordinance now before the Supervisors establishing a bureau of registration requiring all children under sixteen years of age to register before engaging in any work, trade or profession in San Francisco.

Requests Complied With—From the Home Rule in Taxation League, thanking Council for its pledge of \$5 per month, and requesting the appointment of a committee of five to represent Council in the League.

Resolutions Adopted—From the Marin County Building Trades Council, endorsing the "Marin County Flower Pageant," and appointing a committee to co-operate.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Theo. Johnson, and adopted by the Council, expressing deep sorrow at the untimely taking away of State Senator Beban. A memorial was introduced by Delegate John A. O'Connell and adopted by the Council, mourning the great loss the people of California, including the men and women of organized labor has sustained in the untimely taking away of our esteemed Lieutenant Governor, John M. Eshelman.

"Whereas, By the death of State Senator Dominick J. Beban, San Francisco and the State of California have suffered the loss of a loyal citizen and public-spirited legislator; and

"Whereas, During his many years in the Legislature, Senator Beban conscientiously and earnestly gave his support to all progressive and beneficial legislation, and at all times was found willing and eager to work and vote for the measures advocated and proposed by organized labor, his record in said respects being excellent and proving incontestably his friendly attitude and great desire to assist in every move for the common welfare; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council appreciates the good work of State Senator Dominick J. Beban, acknowledges its indebtedness to his loyalty and friendship, and hereby expresses its deep sorrow at his untimely taking away; and further

"Resolved, That this resolution be spread up-

on the minutes and that a copy be transmitted to the bereaved family of the deceased.

"THEODORE JOHNSON,
"Waiters' Union, Local No. 30."

"Labor mourns the loss of a great and good man, the esteemed Lieutenant Governor of the State of California, John M. Eshelman. Able, tireless and high-hearted, he rose from the ranks of the people to assume a new function and mastership in the government of his State—the regulation of powerful and grasping corporations. Through his fine discernment of facts and principles, his keen sense of justice, and his persevering fealty to duty, he overcame all obstacles heaped in his way and established for California a system of control of public utilities that remains an enduring monument to his industry, skill and devotion to the public welfare. Organized labor also enjoyed his aid and care. As Deputy State Labor Commissioner he defended vigorously and successfully the child labor law, and during several sessions of the Legislature he gave freely of his counsel and assistance in the promotion of measures in the interest of labor. Within a short span of life he accomplished much and his untimely death is a great loss to the people of California, including the men and women of organized labor, whom he knew better than most public men and in whose behalf he stood ready and willing to battle for the right and until their cause prevails.

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council that this memorial be spread upon the minutes, and that a copy be transmitted to the bereaved family of the deceased.

"JNO. A. O'CONNELL,
"Teamsters' Union No. 85."

Communication—From the Alaska Fishermen, inclosing copy of H. R. Bill No. 12,029, relative to the regulation of fisheries of Alaska, and requesting Council's endorsement. Moved that the request of the Alaska Fishermen be complied with; carried.

Reports of Unions—Federal Employees—Post office employees have received \$10.00 per month increase. Milkers—Have settled trouble with Good Bros.' Dairy satisfactorily. Printing Pressmen—Donated \$103.00 to hatters of Danbury, Conn. Cigar Makers—Business dull; donated \$5 to Industrial Relations Committee. Requested a demand for blue label. Auto Bus Operators—Thanked delegates for assistance. Riggers and Stevedores—Business dull; are opposed to militarism; are helping Fishermen. Barbers—Are opposed to militarism. Waiters—Have donated \$25 to Industrial Relations Committee.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the tickets for a ball from the Central Labor Council of Petaluma be returned, as we have a debt on our own temple. Recommended that the application for a boycott on the Rainier Laundry be filed; as the matter has been satisfactorily adjusted; also the application for a boycott on the Good Bros.' Dairy from the Milkers' Union, as the trouble has been settled. Recommended that the Council concur in the sentiments expressed in the communication from the American Federation of Labor, relative to delegates subscribing for the Federationist and that Secretary take charge of same and forward to the American Federation of Labor. Report of committee concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—After a further hearing on the complaint of the Chauffeurs' Union against the present manner of enforcing the ordinance regulating soliciting passengers at the ferry, your committee recommends that the Council give the chauffeurs moral support, subject to report of the sub-committee. Concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the Law and Legislative Committee investigate the crowding of

theatres; carried. The Chair introduced Walter T. Mills, who announced a series of lectures on public ownership to be given in Moose Hall, Sunday evenings, from March 5th to May 7th, and inviting delegates to be present at said meetings. The Chair introduced Dr. W. T. Bawden, representing the United States Bureau of Education, who addressed the delegates on industrial education and requested co-operation by filling out circulars and forwarding same to the bureau at Washington, D. C. The Chair appointed the following committee as an Anti-Asiatic Committee; W. T. Bonsor, J. Matheson, Chas. Child, Miss Cummings, Paul Scharrenberg, R. Ricker, J. Weinberger, O. Anderson, Geo. Mendelsohn and Emil Buehrer.

Receipts—Printing Pressmen, \$12; Gas and Water Workers, \$16; Typographical, \$36; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Steam Engineers, \$48; Bay and Rivermen, \$24; Web Pressmen, \$8; Machinists, \$40; Grocery Clerks, \$12; Retail Clerks, \$8; "Labor Clarion," \$40; Elevator Conductors, \$8; Glove Workers, \$4; Marine Gasoline Engineers, \$24; Carriage Workers, \$8; Cracker Packers, \$12; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$32; Sail Makers, \$4; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$24; Laundry Workers, \$40; Label Section \$11; Label Section tickets, \$10; Hatters, \$25. Total receipts, \$454.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage and sta-

S. N. WOOD & CO


MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters for MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!

DEMAND
PERSONAL LIBERTY
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU
WILL DRINK
Ask for this Label when
purchasing Beer, Ale
or Porter,
As a guarantee that it
is Union Made



THIS IS OUR LABEL

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

tionery, \$8.50; stenographer, \$27.50; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Pacific Telephone Co., \$13.92; rent, \$100; "Labor Clarion," \$30; multigraphing minutes, \$3; Recreation League, \$5. Total expenses, \$252.92.

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION MINUTES.

Roll Call—All officers present.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Communications—A communication was received from Benj. Bowbeer, from Eureka, asking the Secretary to forward to a merchant there, card enclosed, the names and addresses of all manufacturers in San Francisco who manufacture gentlemen's wear with the union label thereon. He reported unionism progressive there and that the interest in label products, both in wearing apparel and grocery lines, were growing rapidly and that he intended keeping up his part of the agitation. The Mission Street Merchants' Association reported that that body did not meet in its regular meeting as it was on the 21st and that on that night the merchants were all busy as the next day was Washington's Birthday. He hoped to have the committee of the Label Section with them soon.

Reports of Unions—J. Grace, of the Hatters, wished to have the report that the Danbury hatters had received hundreds of thousands of dollars in excess of the amount needed by that body to meet the judgments against them and which rested on the homes of those people as a judgment, was a gross mistake, that he thought the reports were sent out by enemies of unionism, and that it is important that all unions who have not contributed, send in their pro rata of the fund necessary immediately. Bill Posters and Billers—P. Harkins resented the attack made on his union by the delegate of the Pressmen's Union recently at the Labor Council saying that his men had always been careful in putting stickers on work put out by people that had not given same work to his union and consequently unfair to his union, never on the label of the Allied Printing Trade. It is an invariable rule of his organization to be courteous in this respect and that he did not care to cast any more slur on the jobs thus put out than he could help, but that he felt he was justified in going as far as he did and would continue to advertise his union as heretofore by placing his unfair label on all jobs put out by unfair billmen. He reported that business had grown with his union the past year simply because its members had been pursuing the present policy and that he intended proceeding in the future on the present lines of aggression against unfair bill posting. Press Feeders—Asked that the campaign on the label be made as aggressive as possible, for every union man to forward to people who are using printed matter that does not bear the label a request that they do so. It is a crime for men born and raised in this town to be walking the streets while a lot of non-unionists brought here from the east have the work. We busted one of the leaders in this body of scab promoters lately and have a number of them sick, and if union men will do their part and take up with the idea of looking for the union label on all printing we will be able to go back to work and many needy families relieved. These men that were brought from the east are a bunch of young fellows invariably without anyone depending on them.

Good of the Section—Brother Scannell, who is here from Boston for the Boot and Shoe Workers, addressed the meeting, saying: "I have been watching the experimental work of your committee for a month now and I am beginning to get in line with the work you are pursuing so aggressively. Respecting the idea of indorsing

your own factories and getting behind them with a boost, I hope to see you continue just as you are. But I would advise against too much hair-splitting on minor jobs in and around the factories. For instance, where a man is not really more than a choreman and not doing anything more than filling in on work that is not in sufficient quantity to make him a pronounced member of any craft, why I believe that you should listen to the head of the firm you are dealing with and go on with him as long as he is willing and as the majority interests of the men employed by him would argue as best. Let these employers on the coast that are friendly have every possible consideration on these minor points and things will automatically adjust themselves later on to the benefit of all. Again, you cannot expect to do these things all in a day or two. The problem of adjusting such matters as you are handling have occupied me in some instances for a year with a single firm, adjusting here on one problem and there again where the contentions have been directly opposite to those of another body of employees. Not long since I had a factory in St. Louis that had 5000 men in to adjust and as this firm was eager for the label and wanted its men lined up on a union basis, thus relieving them of the insecurity of employing man on say-so, as to ability, which had been extremely costly to them, they put their welfare over to us and the card men. This firm was convinced before it started as to the benefits of the proposition but the men had many angles in their ideas and as a rule the most ignorant did the most talking and raised the most questions but eventually we launched things and today all is well there for the men and the firm."

Mr. Erickson moved, after an address by Bro. Moore on the loose way the union laundries acted toward the label, which made it possible for unfair as well as fair laundries to do business on the same basis, and as there were only two laundries, the Independent and the Eagle, not afraid of losing trade of high brows, that the Secretary address those entitled to the label and see why they do not use the label.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week cannot fail to satisfy the most exacting. Ivan Bankoff and Lola Girlie, who are among the most successful modern classic dancers and are responsible for many new terpsichorean ideas, will introduce Mr. Bankoff's own conception of classic, Russian and cake walk dancing. They are the embodiment of grace and skill. Bankoff is a Russian but his partner Miss Girlie is an American. Umberto Sacchetti, the celebrated grand opera tenor who has been successfully associated with the Metropolitan and Boston Grand Opera Companies, will make his first appearance in this city in vaudeville. Julie Ring, who is closely following in the footsteps of her sister, Blanche Ring, will present a playlet written for her by John B. Hymer, entitled, "Twice a Week," in which she has scored a great hit. She will be supported by a capable company. The Mirano Brothers, who style themselves "The Flying Torpedoes," will appear in their feats of daring. They perform the most sensational and daring gymnastic stunts ever witnessed by an audience. Lillian Fitzgerald, an unusually clever, captivating and versatile comedienne, and Henry I. Marshall, a successful composer of popular songs, will contribute a most enjoyable act. The eleventh installment of the famous Uncle Sam at Work motion picture entitled "To Arms" will be shown. "The Passion Play of Washington Square," interpreted by Mary Servoss and Company, and George Whiting and Sadie Burt will conclude their engagements with this program. It will also be the last week of the gifted young prima donna Dorothy Jardon who has scored a most brilliant triumph. Miss Jardon will be heard in new songs.

Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

525 MARKET STREET

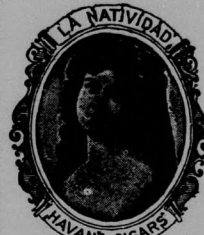
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M
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Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding
and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

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526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

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RICHMOND DIST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Clement & 7th Ave.

HAIGHT ST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Haight & Belvedere Sts.

DECEMBER 31, 1915:

Assets	\$61,849,662.02
Deposits	58,840,699.38
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,008,962.64
Employees' Pension Fund	211,238.93
Number of Depositors	67,406

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1915, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

It's a go—boys—I'll set 'em up to

OLD GILT EDGE
WHISKEY

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BAR-
TENDER who waits
on you wears one of
these Buttons for the
Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178



March, 1916

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(34)	Art Printery.....	410	Fourteenth
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.....	166	Valencia
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baummann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	713	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1246	Castro
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press.....	516	Mission
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	4319	Twenty-third
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	897	Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Eighth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.....	268	Market
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(140)	Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Haves
(175)	Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Liedesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	509	Sansome
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	415	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.....	928	Fillmore
(91)	McNicoll, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(117)	Mullany & Co., George.....	2107	Howard
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88	First
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(143)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission	
(218)	Rossi, S. J.....	517	Columbus Ave.
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145)	S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(152)	South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco	
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(52)	*Stacks & Peterson.....	1886	Mission
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.....	312	Chronicle Building
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(31)	Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wade Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2385	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.....	340	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.....	440	Sansome
(221)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(235)	Hogan & Stumm.....	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumblor & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.
(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.
(232) Torbat, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.
(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....
509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

MAILERS.
(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montg'y and Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.
(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....
109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.
(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.
Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.
Latin Hall, Powell, near Green.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
M. & K. Grocery.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

An unofficial canvass of the reports from 526 subordinate unions filed in Indianapolis up to March 2, 1916, show the following number of indorsements of candidates for international officers: President, Marsden G. Scott, 523; first vice-president, Walter W. Barrett, 523; secretary-treasurer, John W. Hays, 425, W. E. Merritt, 61, John W. Bramwood, 12; delegates to American Federation of Labor, Max S. Hayes, 444, Frank Morrison, 433, H. W. Dennett, 422, T. W. McCullough, 343, Hugh Stevenson, 330, U. B. Pittenger, 49; trustees Union Printers Home, Thomas McCaffery, 452, Malcolm A. Knock, 343, Michael Powell, 227, Wm. Mounce, 193, T. T. Nock, 174, Jerome V. O'Hara, 104; agent Union Printers Home, Joe M. Johnson, 518; delegate Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, James Drury, 191, Samuel Hadden, 143, W. R. Trotter, 125.

The last State Legislature passed a concurrent resolution providing for legislative investigation as to the advisability of the compilation of school text books, sectional text books for individual use and the introduction of free text books in the high schools of the State, of California, and also authorized the appointment of three members of the State Senate and three members of the Assembly to act as a hold-over committee of the Legislature to make the proposed investigation and report its findings at the next session of the Legislature. This committee consists of Senators Thompson of Alhambra, Strowbridge of Alameda, Beban of San Francisco (deceased), Assemblymen Fish of Los Angeles, Meek of Oroville and Harris of Bakersfield. The committee will meet in Los Angeles on Monday, March 20th, for the purpose of reviewing the data that have been collected on this subject and possibly formulating its report to the Legislature. Representatives will be present before the committee from the various interests concerned in the production and use of text books, including the State Printer, the California Typographical Conference, the International Typographical Union and various publishing companies. It is believed that the work of this legislative committee will do much toward bringing the question of free high school text books squarely before the citizens of California.

George P. Nichols of Baltimore Typographical Union, Fred N. Cornell of New York Typographical Union, and John S. Nagle of Chicago Typographical Union have been appointed to serve with President Scott and Secretary Hays on the committee authorized by the Los Angeles convention to formulate plans for the creation and administration of an I. T. U. out-of-work and sick relief fund.

Ed. J. Guenley, first president of San Francisco Junior Typographical Union, was married on Wednesday, February 23, 1916, to Miss Lillian Marie Fox of Cedar Rapids, Ia., where Guenley has been located the past two years.

Ralph Criswell, Jr., son of Ralph Criswell, for many years president of Los Angeles Typographical Union, was in San Francisco during the early part of this week, having returned from Honolulu, where he has recently been employed on the "Advertiser" of that city. He reports the printer colony of Honolulu, many of whom are well known in this city, in a prosperous condition.

WM. C. PIDGE JNO. J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY
JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
Funeral Directors
915 Valencia Street Telephone 141
Near 20th Mission
Member Typographical Union No. 21

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators, No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple. R. H. Buck, business agent, 56 Steuart.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Saturday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Building.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Masen.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.

Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

San Francisco unionists who passed away during the past week were: Samuel E. Barnum of the bartenders, Frank Canon of the locomotive engineers, Albert Kessler of the brewery workers, John McKendry of the teamsters, August T. Antegone of the housesmiths, Frank P. Horgan of the structural ironworkers, Lawrence J. Smith of the riggers and stevedores, Howard Gillam of the boot and shoe workers, August F. Nissen of the housesmiths, Patrick Vahey of the riggers and stevedores.

The Milkers' Union has opened its charter to all creamery workers for the next ninety days, when all men and women employed in and around the creameries throughout the entire State of California will be admitted to the union upon payment of one dollar initiation fee. Oscar Joss, secretary of the Milkers' Union, has been appointed special organizer and will devote his entire time for the next three months to organizing the creamery workers. At the next meeting of the Milkers' Union an assistant secretary will be appointed to take charge of the office while Joss is employed as special organizer.

The five-day week, which has been enforced by the District Council of Painters during the winter months, will be abolished on March 31st, after which date union painters will be allowed to work five and a half days a week, no work to be performed Saturday afternoons.

The Maritime Bay District Council, composed of shipwrights, ship joiners and ship calkers affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has affiliated with the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco.

The Stationary Firemen's Union has paid a death benefit of \$100 to the relatives of the late P. W. Cassidy, an old-time member of the organization.

Nomination of officers for the ensuing term will be closed tonight at the meeting of the Pattern Makers' Union.

The Laundry Workers' Union has determined to start a vigorous campaign to organize the French laundries of the city, and has instructed President Gorman and Business Agent Hawley to map out a plan at once so that no time may be lost in bringing about a thorough organization.

The Barbers' Union of San Francisco has unanimously indorsed the resolution pending in Congress which calls for a thorough investigation of the dairies and milk supply of the country with a view to decreasing the frightful mortality among infants.

The Office Employees' Association, chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor and affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council, has started an active campaign of organization among general office employees, stenographers, typists and bookkeepers. A personal invitation to join the union, setting forth the advantages of organization, has been addressed to hundreds of office employees in San Francisco, including the office force of the State Housing and Immigration Commission, the State Industrial Accident Commission, the State Labor Bureau, and the State Railroad Commission, as well as to all men and women employed in the various city and county offices. There has been a material increase in the membership of the Office Employees' Association within the past few weeks, or ever since its wage scale and working agreement was indorsed by the American Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council. The initiation fee of the organization is \$1 and the monthly dues are 50 cents.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

UNION SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN—
Shoes for every occasion—the GREATEST
VARIETY—THE BEST QUALITY at
THE LOWEST PRICES. :: :: ::

For the past 34 years we have catered to the
UNION TRADE, and ours is the only store where



EVERY SALESMAN HAS HIS UNION CARD

San
Francisco's
Union
Shoe
Store

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1882
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"
825 MARKET ST. 825

Store
Open
Saturday
Evenings

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Charles S. Hall of Seattle, representing the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, is in the city looking after the interests of his organization. He has just returned from British Columbia, where he says conditions, from the workers' standpoint, are very bad owing to the war.

Members of unions receiving blanks to be filled out for the Bureau of Education should fill them out and return them promptly so as not to delay the report of the survey commission.

The International Union of Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' has levied an assessment of 50 cents per week per member for ten weeks to carry on strikes now in progress owing to a concerted effort on the part of employers to destroy the organization in the East. The first of these assessments was collected February 26th.

Waiters' Union has contributed \$25 to Industrial Relations Committee.

Elevator Conductors' Union want a standard wage for members employed at San Francisco Hospital.

The Labor Council will have five representatives on the executive committee of Home Rule in Taxation League.

Pressmen's Union has donated \$103 to the Danbury hatters.

Miss Edith Suter, general organizer for the United Garment Workers of America, is back in San Francisco to conduct an organizing campaign among local garment workers.

The law and legislative committee of the Labor Council will investigate the proposition to create a municipal bureau of registration for children under 16 years of age who are working.

The Iron Trades Council has indorsed resolutions from the Machinists' Union, urging the Board of Supervisors to establish a municipal machine shop for the repair of autos and machinery belonging to the city. The Labor Council now has the resolutions under consideration.

In a letter to the Labor Council Senator John D. Works says: "I have always supported the Burnett Immigration Restriction bill. I wish it could be made much stronger. I would exclude all immigrants from this country for a period of

years and give American labor a chance. I also favor the pending bill providing for an increase for janitors employed in the schools of Washington, D. C. I favor a bill that would give better wages to all laborers employed in the District of Columbia, who are the most poorly paid of any laborers in the country."

The Labor Council and the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters have indorsed the Marin Flower Pageant and will appoint committees to assist the management in making the affair a success.

Up to and including Wednesday, March 1st, American Federation of Labor Secretary Frank Morrison has received \$81,578.12 for the benefit of Danbury hatters. This money represents the pay of one hour's labor on January 27th by the unionists contributing.

At the regular meeting of San Francisco Local No. 20 of the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks, held March 1st, the returns of the first regular annual election of officers by mail ballot were canvassed and the following declared elected: Hugh Sparks, president; Edward N. Benton, vice-president; Frank J. Guscetti, secretary-treasurer; Leonard Rosenberg, sergeant-at-arms; Reese B. Marsh, Nile G. Porter and Oscar J. Johanson, executive committeemen. These will be installed at first regular meeting in April. Local No. 20's membership includes residents of the several bay city localities. Measures now pending before Congress affecting the railway mail service were thoroughly discussed, and Senate Bill 3950, by Senator Martine of New Jersey, governing hours of duty and mileage, was given approval and indorsement. This bill was introduced in the House as H. R. 10120 by Congressman Charles H. Randall, Ninth California District, who was formerly a railway postal clerk. Approval was also given by unanimous vote to the efforts of the substitute clerks to obtain regular pay. A communication from National President Locke was read urging nomination of Voler V. Viles, Typographical Union, Salt Lake City, as national secretary-treasurer to succeed Urban A. Walter of Denver. Mr. Walter, who is resigning, will be remembered as the founder and editor of "The Harpoon."

McGUIRE AND THE TOWELS.

While M. J. McGuire of the Boilermakers' Union was engaged in inspecting camps for the Immigration and Housing Commission he came one evening into a lumber camp, the boarding house of which was conducted by a woman of whose wrath the lumberjacks all had a deadly fear. As a consequence they uncomplainingly put up with whatever she provided for them.

McGuire, being a stranger in that neck of the woods was totally unaware of the temper of the female master of all she surveyed, and, was, therefore, not so timid as the regular boarders.

He washed his face and hands in the tin basins provided for that purpose, and turned to the roller towel to dry them. He discovered that the thing was very wet and very dirty, whereupon he inquired of the landlady, rather gently: "Can we have a clean towel here. This one is pretty dirty?"

The reply was both prompt and plain: "Oh, you're one of those city cranks that can't be satisfied. Why forty men have wiped on that towel tonight and you are the only one to kick. No you can't have another towel. You are no better than the rest of the boys. You are just a plain crank."

And McGuire used his pocket handkerchief, thoroughly humbled.

PEOPLE'S PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.

Music lovers will be delighted to hear that the People's Philharmonic Orchestra will give its opening concert next Saturday night, March 11th, in Dreamland Rink, Post and Steiner streets.

The brilliant young Russian violinist and late concert master of the New York Russian Symphony Orchestra, Nikolai Sokoloff, has succeeded the late Herman Perlet, as conductor of the People's Philharmonic, and it is claimed he is one of the greatest musicians of the day.

A sample of his remarkable programs will be given at the initial concert on Saturday, with Miss Alice Gentle as soloist, in orchestral accompaniment, and Stanilas Bem in 'cello solo. The orchestra is bigger and better than ever before in its history, and those who avail themselves of the privilege of hearing it this week will get a feast of music for 25 cents and 50 cents admission that will never be forgotten.

Following is the program: Overture, "Der Freischutz, von Weber; Symphony No. 6, "Pathetique," Tschaikowsky; Aria, Pleurez, pleurez Mes Yeux, from "Le Cid," will be sung by Miss Gentle, followed by the ever lovely "Peer Gynt" Suite by Grieg; "Chant du Manestral, 'cello solo, by Mr. Bem; Valse "Triste," Sibelius; and closing with March Slav by Tschaikowsky.

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